

[SPECIFICATIONS]

[NAME OF INVENTION]

CROSSLINKED FOAM WHICH HAS INNER CAVITY STRUCTURE, AND
PROCESS OF FORMING THEREOF

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[TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION]

The present invention relates to a cross-linked foam and a manufacturing method thereof. More specifically, it relates to the cross-linked foam having various inner cavity structure formed by an internally-formed surface and the method of forming the inner cavity structure simultaneously with a body of the cross-linked foam.

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[CONVENTIONAL ART OF THE INVENTION]

FIG. 82 is a flow chart illustrating process steps of manufacturing cross-linked foams according to a related art.

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In step S10, source materials including main material such as diverse resins and other additives are first weighed in accordance with a designed mixture standard depending on what kind of cross-linked foam is fabricated. Then the weighed resins and additives are mixed with a cross-linking agent and a foaming agent in a hermetical mixer or kneader in a milling process. Therefore, a mixed chemical compound is prepared.

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In step S20, the prepared chemical compound is provided into a calender roll or an extruding machine. The calender roll transforms the chemical compound in a form of sheet or

film, e.g., a two dimensional shape, and the extruding machine transforms the chemical compound in a form of pellet, e.g., a three dimensional shape.

Step S30 shows various process steps of forming a desired cross-linked foam. The process of forming the cross-linked foam may be classified into a pressure cross-linked foaming method (pressure cross-linked foam molding) and a normal pressure cross-linked foaming method depending on machinery and equipment for the processes considering shapes and properties of the desired cross-linked foam.

The pressure cross-linked foaming method mainly uses a metallic mold(s) to make the desired cross-linked foam, and applies heat and pressure to the chemical compounds after an input of the chemical compound into the inner parts of the metallic mold(s). Therefore, the cross-linked foam having a discontinuous pattern is formed in accordance with an inner part shape of the metallic mold(s) by a decomposition action of the foaming agent. Such pressure cross-linked foaming method may includes, for example, a compression-press cross-linked foam molding method that uses a press machine, and a injection-press cross-linked foam molding method that uses an injection machine, as shown in the step S30 of FIG. 82.

When using the compression-press cross-linked foam molding method, the source materials are first put into the opened mold, and then the mold including the source material is closed. When using the injection-press cross-linked foam molding method, the source materials are put into the airtight injection mold. However, both in the compression-press and injection-press cross-linked foam molding methods, once the source material is provided into the mold, equipments such as press machine apply heat and pressure to the closed mold to foam the source material into a cross-linked foam

In step S40, the applied pressure is released, and then the closed mold is open to de-mold the cross-linked foam. The de-molded material is then cured for a time and cooled down to a desired temperature. In step S50, the cured and cooled cross-linked foam is then cut and trimmed to be a final product.

5 Although not shown in FIG. 82, the pressure cross-linked foaming method may also include a compression-rotary press cross-linked foam molding method where heating rolls and metallic press/conveyer belts are used to apply heat and pressure to the source materials for the cross-linked foam by way of inserting the source materials between the heating rolls and the metallic press/conveyer belts. Alternatively, the compression-rotary press cross-linked foam molding method may insert the source materials continuously with other textile materials or rubbery materials between the heating rolls and the metallic press/conveyer belts, whereas the foaming of the source material is induced at a point where the pressure is discharged. Thus, the cross-linked foam may have continuous and uniform surface and cross section.

15 The pressure cross-linked foaming method applies heat and pressure directly to the source materials using the metallic moulds and rolls. The compression-press cross-linked foam molding method produces the various large or small industrial foams, for example, EVA, PE, rubbery large or small sponge panels, shoe components, sports goods and accessories, and the like. The injection-press cross-linked foam molding method generally produces the 20 various industrial foams having individual shape, for example, EVA-based shoe components, sports protectors and goods, bags, accessories and the like. The compression-rotary press cross-linked foam molding method produces various industrial continuous roll type or large panel type foams, for example, EVA, PE or other rubbery continuous rolls.

Meanwhile, the normal pressure cross-linked foaming method is widely used for forming a cross-linked foam having continuous and uniform cross section. Unlike the pressure cross-linked forming method, the normal pressure cross-linked foaming method produces the cross-linked foams without a direct heat and pressure infliction on the source materials. The normal pressure cross-linked foaming method is classified into a chemically cross-linked foaming method and an electron irradiation cross-linked foaming method.

The chemically cross-linked foaming method adds and mixes a chemical cross-linking agent, a foaming agent, and an EVA based resin into a polyethylene resin that is a main source material. Thereafter, the mixture is extruded into a pellet type foaming material as shown in step S10 and S20 of FIG. 82. Then, through the step S30 of FIG. 82, the foaming materials are inserted into a hopper of the extruding machine that includes screws, heat applicers and extruding dies, and then the heat pre-determined by the material composition is applied to the foaming materials. After that, the melted foaming material passes through the extruding dies to provide a continuous and uniform cross section, and then the foaming material is foamed by (in step S30).

The electron irradiation cross-linked foaming method applies electron rays to a foaming material that is formed by extruding a polyethylene or polypropylene resin mixed with other additives and agents, thereby cross-linking the materials and heating the foaming material up to the foaming-agent's decomposing temperature to make the foams. This electron irradiation cross-linked foaming method differs from the chemically cross-linked foaming method in a way that this uses the electron rays to achieve the cross-linking and then heats the cross-linked foaming material to foam the cross-linked foaming material.

Meanwhile, in step S40, the cross-linked foam is cured for a time and then cooled down to a certain temperature. In step S50, the cross-linked foam is then cut, trimmed and designed to be a final product.

Although not shown, the normal pressure cross-linked foaming method includes a
5 calender cross-linked foaming method in which a mixture of a polyvinyl chloride based or polyolefin based resin with a chemical foaming agent, a cross-linking agent (plasticizer in case of polyvinyl chloride), a stabilizer and a surfactant is used. The calender cross-linked foaming method transforms the mixture into a continuous and uniform foaming material using the extruding machine, the storage mill and the calender roll, and then the foaming material is
10 heated in the heating chamber of a conveyor to be foamed under a normal pressure condition. Thereafter, the foaming material is cooled down and cured for a time to form the foams, and then a roll-shaped foam is obtained by way of winding the foams on the take-up roll.

In step S60 of FIG. 82, the foams finally obtained through the pressure cross-linked foaming method or normal pressure cross-linked foaming method may be attached to one of
15 other molded material formed from the same as or different from the foaming material, textiles, woods and metallic materials depending on an end use, property and purpose of the foams and then be re-formed.

Such a re-forming method may be classified into a heat/cold mold compression re-molding, a cold mold compression re-molding, a cold mold vacuum re-molding, and a blow
20 re-molding. The heat/cold mold compression re-molding method forces the cross-linked foam to be inserted into the mold, and then the cross-linked foam in the mold cooled down after being heated and pressed. The cold mold compression re-molding method pre-heats the cross-linked foam and then inserts it into the mold, and thereafter, the cross-linked foam is

pressed and cooled down to form the finalized foam. The cold mold vacuum re-molding method applies heat to the cross-linked foam at a pre-determined temperature and then sucks the heated foam into the mold using a vacuum pressure, and thereafter, the foam is cooled down and de-molded to form the finalized foam. Furthermore, the blow re-molding method 5 applies heat to the cross-linked foam to be softened and then inserts the high-pressure gas or the liquid into the cross-linked foam, such that the cross-linked foam is re-molded in the mold and becomes the finalized foam after being de-molded.

The cross-linked foams formed by the related art cross-linked foam fabrication methods have the following characteristics. The compression-press cross-linked foam 10 molding method of the pressure cross-linked foaming method inserts the source material shaped like a sheet type or a particle type into the mold, and then applies heat to that source material, thereby manufacturing the foam having a uniform physical property. Furthermore, since the injection-press cross-linked foam molding method heats the source material in the cylinder of the feeder and then melts the material so as to be inserted into the mold, the source 15 material can have the uniform property in all parts and the produced cross-linked foams may also have the uniform physical characteristics.

Meanwhile, since the normal pressure cross-linked foaming method inserts the source materials having a particle type into the extruding machine and then heats them to be softened, the cross-linked foam material can have the uniform cross section and the uniform 20 physical property in all parts, and also the finalized foam may have the uniform property in all portions. Although the source material is formed of the several substances in the related art cross-linked foam fabrication, the finalized foam also has the determined property having the uniform density because the source material is transformed into a single unified material

before the foam process. Moreover, in the related art methods described above, the foaming process does not make the foam having different density or different properties in every each portion because the same source material is used in the foam process. The related art cross-linked foaming method is hard to manufacture an inner cavity structure having various shapes 5 and formations inside the foam at the same time when the foam is made. Therefore, the related art cross-linked foaming method does not make the density differentiation inside the finalized foam.

Therefore, when manufacturing the cross-linked foam having the complex physical properties and functions, the related art separately makes the cross-linked foams and then cuts, 10 grinds and attaches the foams in an additional fabrication steps to produce the foam having the diverse densities and desired inner structures. However, such additional processes may cause the fabrication difficulty, the low throughput and the degradation of design and quality, such that the desired cross-linked foam having the various physical properties and inner structures is hardly obtained. Moreover, the related art described hereinbefore may increase 15 the process steps and costs and may cause a lot of industrial wastes because the foams each having different physical properties and functions are separately manufactured and compounded.

To overcome the above-mentioned disadvantage, the Korean Patent Application No. 2003-45282 titled "Method for Manufacturing EVA Based Foam" has disclosed a method 20 including steps of 1) mixing an EVA resin, a cross-linking agent, a foaming agent, a colorant, a filler, an additive, and a rubber or a resin which can be mixed with the EVA resin, 2) performing a low melting point spinning on the resultant composition, 3) making the spinning filament into a tow or staple fiber to be used as a first material, selecting a second material

from a group consisting of a water soluble PVA based staple fiber, a polyester based staple fiber and a natural fiber, and producing a non-woven fabric by mixing the first and second materials, 4) melting out a dissolved matter from the non-woven fabric, and 5) cross-linked foaming the non-woven fabric. This method has merits in that an air pore structure is formed 5 in the foam. However, the method disclosed in the above-described Korean Patent Application No. 2003-45282 is not concerned with a method for designing or controlling the shape and structure of the inner surface shape and structure of the foam, whereby the cross-linked foam could not have the different densities and functions in the parts.

10 [DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF INVENTION]

Accordingly, the present invention is directed to cross-linked foams and a manufacturing method thereof that substantially obviates one or more of the problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

An advantage of the present invention is to provide a method for forming a cross-linked foam that have at least one inner cavity structure and a cross-linked foam made by the 15 method.

Another advantage of the present invention is to provide a method of forming cross-linked foam in which at least one interfacing pattern is formed between multi-layered foaming material and the interfacing pattern forms an inner cavity structure during a foaming process, 20 and a cross-linked foam made by the method.

Another advantage of the present invention is to provide a method of forming a cross-linked foam in which a plurality of inner cavity structures separated from each other is formed in a same cross-linked foam, and a cross-linked foam made by the method.

Another advantage of the present invention is to provide a method of forming a cross-linked foam in which at least one independent molded layer separable from an internally-formed surface is formed, and a cross-linked foam made by the method.

Another advantage of the present invention to provide a method of forming a cross-linked foam in which a pressure and a volume of air in an inner cavity structure can be controlled diversely, and a cross-linked foam made by the method.

Another advantage of the present invention is to provide a method of forming a cross-linked foam in which an inner cavity is filled with materials that are same as or different from the cross-linked foam, and a cross-linked foam made by the method.

Another advantage of the present invention is to provide a method of forming a cross-linked foam in which an inner cavity structure can easily be utilized as an air passage or a shock absorber, and a cross-linked foam made by the method.

Another advantage of the present invention is to provide a method of forming a cross-linked foam that can decrease a weight and increases physical properties and functions such as a shock absorbing power, a shape recovery force and resilience, etc., and a cross-linked foam made by the method.

Another advantage of the present invention is to provide a cross-linked foam that has differentiated physical properties and functions at its each portion.

Additional features and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the description which follows and in part will be apparent from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention. These and other advantages of the invention will be realized and attained by the structure particularly pointed out in the written description and claims hereof as well as the appended drawings.

To achieve these and other advantages, an embodiment in accordance with the principles of the present invention provides a method of forming a cross-linked foam.

The method comprises preparing at least one foaming material for a cross-linked foaming, the foaming material processed to have a plane or three-dimensional shape with the cross-linked forming suppressed; forming at least one interfacing pattern on a surface of at least one of the foaming material using at least one interfacing material that prevents chemical and physical interaction between the foaming materials; and forming a cross-linked foam by foaming the foaming material having the interfacing pattern thereon, the cross-linked foam having a foam body and an internally-formed surface.

In the above, the method may further comprise combining another foaming material with the foaming material having an interfacing pattern thereon before a process of forming the cross-linked foam.

In the above, the foaming material may be selected from an EVA-based film and material having a plane or three-dimensional shape with an enough surface roughness to easily form the interfacing pattern thereon.

In the above, the foaming material may be selected from a group consisting of synthetic resins such as an ethylene-vinyl acetate (EVA)-based resin and a polyethylene-based resin, a copolymer of resins, a natural or synthetic rubber, and a composite material including at least one material selected from the synthetic resins and the copolymer and at least one material selected from the natural rubber and the synthetic rubber.

In the above, the interfacing material may be selected from a group consisting of liquid phase materials, solid phase materials, and film-type materials.

In the above, the interfacing pattern may be formed by one of methods such as a printing, transcription, coating, deposition, spraying, cloth attachment, inserting, attachment 5 and diverse modifications of above methods.

In the above, the material for the interfacing pattern may include at least one foaming agent selected from foaming agents that are same or different kinds of the foaming agent for the foaming material.

In the above, if two or more interfacing patterns are formed, each of the interfacing 10 patterns may be formed using one of same or different material.

In the above, the process of forming the cross-linked foam may be executed either by pressure cross-linked foaming method or normal pressure cross-linked foaming method.

In the above, the process of forming the cross-linked foam may be executed by a modified method either of the pressure cross-linked foaming method or normal pressure 15 cross-linked foaming method.

In the above, the method may further comprise adding a material same as or different from the foaming material to a remaining space of a molding die before the process of forming the cross-linked foam when the process of forming the cross-linked foam is executed by the pressure cross-linked foaming method.

20 In the above, the method may further comprise injecting one of air and liquid into a

space formed by the internally-formed surface of the cross-linked foam after the process of forming the cross-linked foam.

In the above, the method may further comprise re-molding the cross-linked foam after the process of forming the cross-linked foam.

5 In the above, the re-molding may be performed together with one of materials that are the same as or different from the cross-linked foam.

In the above, the method may further comprise inserting at least one of materials that are the same as or different from the foaming material into a space formed by the internally-formed surface after forming the cross-linked foam or re-molding the cross-linked foam.

10 In the above, the method may further comprise re-molding the cross-linked foam after inserting the material into the space formed by the internally-formed surface.

In the above, after the process of forming the cross-linked foam the method may further comprise forming an air passage extending from a surface to a space formed by the internally-formed surface of the cross-linked foam; inserting one of materials that are the 15 same as or different from the foaming material into the space through the air passage; and re-molding the cross-linked foam after inserting the material, .

In the above, the different material from the foaming material may be selected from a group consisting of gas, liquid and solid materials.

In the above, the method may further comprise rolling up the foaming material 20 having the interfacing pattern thereon before the process of forming the cross-linked foam.

In the above, the method may further comprises adding a different material from the foaming material to the foaming material having the interfacing pattern before the process of forming the cross-linked foam.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a cross-linked foam.

5 The cross-linked foam comprises a foam body; and at least one inner cavity structure formed inside the foam body; wherein the foam body and the inner cavity structure are formed simultaneously.

In the above, the inner cavity structure may be connected to at least one surface of the foam body. The foam body may include at least one air passage connected to the inner 10 cavity structure. The cross-linked foam may further comprise a valve at the air passage to control an inflow and an outflow of air and moisture. The inner cavity structure may be filled with one or more materials that is the same as or different from the foam body. Molded material made of or from the same material as or different material from the foam body may be inserted into the inner cavity structure.

15 It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

[BRIEF EXPLANATION OF FIGS]

20 The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate an

embodiment of the present invention and together with the description serve to explain the principles of that invention.

In the drawings:

FIG. 1 illustrates a manufacturing process of a cross-linked foam having more than

5 one internally-formed surface according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 illustrates a manufacturing process of a cross-linked foam according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 illustrates a manufacturing process of a cross-linked foam according to a third embodiment of the present invention;

10 FIG. 4 illustrates a manufacturing process of a cross-linked foam according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 5 and 6 show manufacturing processes of a cross-linked foam according to a fifth embodiment of the present invention;

15 FIG. 7 illustrates a manufacturing process of a cross-linked foam according to a sixth embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 8 illustrates a cross-linked foam having an air ventilating structure to improve a buffering function and an air permeability according to a seventh embodiment of the present invention;

20 FIG. 9 illustrates a manufacturing process of a cross-linked foam according to a eighth embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 10 illustrates a manufacturing process of a cross-linked foam according to a ninth embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 11 illustrates a manufacturing process of a cross-linked foam according to a tenth embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 12 illustrates a manufacturing process of a cross-linked foam according to an eleventh embodiment of the present invention;

5 FIG. 13 illustrates a manufacturing process of a cross-linked foam according to a twelfth embodiment;

FIG. 14 illustrates a manufacturing process of a cross-linked foam according to a thirteenth embodiment of the present invention;

10 FIG. 15 illustrates a manufacturing process of a cross-linked foam according to a fourteenth embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 16 illustrates a manufacturing process of a cross-linked foam according to a fifteenth embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 17 illustrates a manufacturing process of a cross-linked foam according to a sixteenth embodiment of the present invention;

15 FIGS. 18 to 39 illustrates diverse examples of the cross-linked foam according to the present invention.

FIGS. 40 to 45 illustrates exemplary applications of the cross-linked foam of the present invention to many parts of a shoe;

20 FIGS. 46 to 50 illustrate exemplary applications of the cross-linked foam of the present invention to the uppers of a shoe;

FIG. 51 illustrates an exemplary application of the cross-linked foam of the present invention to an inner sole of a shoe;

FIGS. 52, 53 and 54 illustrate exemplary applications of the cross-linked foam of the present invention to a midsole of a shoe;

FIG. 55 illustrates exemplary applications of the cross-linked foam of the present invention to an outsole of a shoe;

5 FIG. 56 illustrates exemplary applications of the cross-linked foam of the present invention to a sockliner of a shoe;

FIG. 57 illustrates exemplary applications of the cross-linked foam of the present invention to a foam padding of a shoe;

10 FIG. 58 illustrate exemplary applications of the cross-linked foam of the present invention to an instep pad of a shoe

FIG. 59 illustrates exemplary applications of the cross-linked foam of the present invention to a stiffer of a shoe;

15 FIGS. 60 and 61 illustrate exemplary applications of the cross-linked foam of the present invention to molded components of the uppers of a shoe;

FIGS. 62 to 81 illustrates a wide variety of applications where the cross-linked foam of the present invention can be employed;

FIG. 82 is a flow chart illustrating process steps of manufacturing cross-linked foams according to a related art; and

20 FIG. 83 is a flow chart illustrating process steps of manufacturing cross-linked foams according to the present invention.

[THE BEST MODE FOR INVENTION]

Reference will now be made in detail to an illustrated embodiment of the present invention, examples of which are shown in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, 5 similar reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or similar parts.

FIG. 83 is a flow chart illustrating process steps of manufacturing cross-linked foams according to a principle of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 83, the forming method of the present invention includes a step of mixing source materials (S100), a step of shaping 10 the mixed source materials (S200), a step of selecting an interfacing material (S300), a step of forming an interfacing pattern using the selected interfacing material (S400), a step of foaming a foaming material having the interfacing pattern to form a foam (S500), a step of cooling and curing the foam (S600), and a step of finalizing the foam (S700).

The step S100 selects a main resin as a source material among the various materials 15 depending on the desired cross-linked foam's availabilities and physical properties, and then mixes the main resin with the other additives and agent. After planning the material composition, the source material and the sub materials are weighed by desired amounts in accordance with the material composition plan, and then the source material and sub materials are mixed in the airtight mixer or kneader. The step S100 may include adding a cross linking 20 agent and a foaming agent into the mixture using the open mill.

The source material used in the step S100 can be selected from a synthetic material having a possibility to become a foam using a various cross-linked foaming method, for example, synthetic resins such as an EVA based resin, a polyolefin based resin containing PEs

of a variety of densities, a polyvinyl based resin, a polyurethane based resin, and LDPE(low density polyethylene)-added EVA, a copolymer thereof, a blend thereof, or a mixture thereof; a natural or synthetic rubber constituted by a mixture of a natural rubber, a styrene butadiene rubber (SBR) based, a poly-butadiene(BR) based, an poly-isoprene rubber(IR) based, a 5 chloroprene rubber(CR) based, an nitrile rubber (NRB) based, an EPDM rubber based, an ethylene-propylene rubber(EPR) based, and an acryl rubber (AR) based rubber, and/or an styrene butadiene rubber(SBR) added neoprene rubber(NR); and a composite material including an EPDM rubber added ethylene-vinyl acetate (EVA) and a poly-vinyl chloride (PVC) added nitrile butadiene rubber (NBR).

10 However, it is recommended to adopt EVA (ethylene-vinyl acetate) that can contain a variable percentage of an amount of vinyl acetate (VA %) or the polyethylene (PE) based synthetic resin having various densities as the source material.

When more than one source material among the above-mentioned materials is properly mixed with the sub materials to be a composite through the above-mentioned 15 composition process, the composite becomes a foaming material with the foaming action suppressed by the calender roll or the extruder. At this time, the foaming material has a planar shape, such as film or sheet, or a three-dimensional shape, such as pellet, i.e., step S200.

20 The foaming material according to the present invention is not limited to a specific shape or type, but the foaming material is weighed whenever it is used as a particle or sheet type at every foaming process. Further, when the foaming material is applied to the specific embodiment described hereinafter, the foaming material is recommended to have a plane shape, particularly a film shape, which has a precise surface roughness, regarding the

advisable use. Namely, the EVA based or PE based film, or the material having the same surface roughness as them can be used for the foaming material.

Meanwhile, when converting a primary foaming material, such as the composite completed by the injection machine or the pellet having the foaming-inhibited state, into a 5 secondary foaming material having the foaming-inhibited characteristic by the injection method, the primary foaming material having the particle type is softened inside a cylinder at a low temperature, e.g., 70 – 90 degrees Celsius, and then the softened primary foaming material is filled into an empty space of the molding die to perform the low temperature formation, e.g., less than 50 degrees Celsius. Therefore, at this time of forming the second 10 foaming material, the foaming agent inside the primary foaming material is not decompositioned while the secondary foaming material is made.

When the press-type method is utilized, the second foaming material can be obtained if the primary foaming material having the sheet, film or pellet shape formed by the mold is processed at a condition where the foaming agent is not decompositioned (for example, at a 15 heating temperature of less than 60 – 80 degrees Celsius, under the pressure of more than 150Kg/cm², and at a cooling temperature of less than 50 degrees Celsius).

The normal pressure cross-linked foaming method, which forms the continuous pattern shape unlike the pressure cross-linked foaming method, softens the primary foaming material using the extrusion method similar to the injection method, and then produces the 20 material having the continuous and uniform cross section. Therefore, any type of shapes of foaming material can be applied to the present invention only if it is possible to form the interfacing pattern on the foaming material with the foaming action suppressed.

Once the foaming material is prepared (S300), at least one interfacing pattern is formed on the surface of the foaming material in a specific shape (S400).

The interfacing pattern is for forming an internally-formed surface that forms an inner cavity structure in the cross-linked foam during the cross-linked foaming process, and

5 the interfacing pattern is for preventing the physical or chemical interaction between the foaming materials that are faced to each other across the interfacing pattern.

The material for the interfacing pattern may be liquids having viscosity, powder or solid having a certain shape such as films, which is able to prevent the interaction between the foaming materials during the cross-linked foaming process. For example, the interfacing

10 material may be selected from a group consisting of natural or synthetic paints or inks, natural or synthetic resins, papers, textiles, non-woven fabrics, and rubbery materials. Additionally, when selecting the interfacing material, it is considerable to be easily attached to the foaming material, to have the repeated reappearance during the foaming process, to have the possibility of obstructing the cubical expansion of the foam during the foaming process, or to

15 have the easy elimination from the cross-linked foam if required after the foaming process.

The formation of the interfacing pattern may be achieved by printing, transcription, coating, deposition, lamination, spray, cloth attachment, inserting, attaching or a modification thereof, and any other method can be possible only if it is able to form the interfacing material on the surface of the foaming material. However, when the ink or the like containing various

20 kind of resins dissolved is used as an interfacing material, the printing method is desirably adopted in forming the interfacing pattern. Further, if more than two interfacing patterns are formed, each of the interfacing patterns may be formed with same or different material. A

foaming agent, which is the same as or different from the foaming agent contained in the foaming material, may be added to the interfacing material.

Moreover, a step of combining a foaming material having no interfacing pattern with the foaming material having the interfacing pattern may be further added. The foaming material having no interfacing pattern may be the same material as or different material from the foaming material having the interfacing pattern. A step of adding material same as or different from the foaming material having the interfacing pattern to the combined foaming material may be further added. A step of winding the foaming material having the interfacing pattern on a roll may further be added to easily separate the foaming material.

After completing the formation of the interfacing pattern on the foaming material, the cross-linked foaming process is performed by the pressure cross-linked foaming method, the normal pressure cross-linked foaming method, or any modified method thereof. According to the press-type method and the injection-type method of the pressure cross-linked foaming method, the molding die is opened and then the foaming material having the interfacing pattern is filled automatically or hand-operatedly into the hollow space of the molding die, thereby foaming the foaming material by applying heat and pressure thereto. In the chemical or electron irradiation method of the normal pressure cross-linked foaming method, the foaming material having the interfacing pattern is provided before a heating process for foaming and then the foaming process is performed (step S500 of FIG. 83). If the heat is applied to the foaming material or if the electron rays are irradiated on the foaming material during the cross-linked foaming process, the foaming material is cross-linked in a gel state by the heat infliction or the electron irradiation.

However, the foaming materials neighboring each other across the interfacing pattern are not physically/chemically coupled and interconnected until they reach the step of foaming.

At this state, the foaming materials cubically expand at a specific rate and then the cross-linked foams are made. Portions of the foaming materials corresponding to the interfacing

5 patterns are also cubically expanded at the same ratio as the other portions during the foaming process. However, because the physical and chemical connection of the foaming material is prevented by the interfacing pattern, an internally-formed surface is formed in the cross-linked foam at a position corresponding to the interfacing pattern. The internally-formed surface forms an empty space, i.e., an inner cavity. A shape and structure of the inner cavity

10 can be easily controlled by changing a shape or material of the material for the interfacing pattern irrespective of manufacturing equipments and facilities. A certain amount of gas (for example, nitrogen gas(N_2), carbon dioxide (CO_2)) that is generated by a decomposition action of the foaming agent during the foaming process is trapped into the space (the inner cavity) formed by the internally-formed surface. The gas pressure of the inner cavity can be properly

15 controlled by adding a certain amount of foaming agent or material that can increase a gas generation to the interfacing material before the foaming process. Whereas, the gas pressure in the inner cavity may be controlled by an external air-pumping device.

If the pressure cross-linked foaming method is adopted to form the cross-linked foam of the present invention, material same as or different from the foaming material having the 20 interfacing pattern may be input into a residual space of the mold where the foaming material having the interfacing pattern has already been laid, and then those materials may be foamed simultaneously to form the cross-linked foam. A combination or modification of the pressure

cross-linked foaming method and the normal pressure cross-linked foaming method can be adopted for an embodiment of the present invention.

After the completion of foaming process, the foams are cooled down and cured to stabilize the property and size thereof at a predetermined condition, i.e., step S600 of FIG. 83.

5 Thereafter, the foams are cut and trimmed, thereby completing the cross-linked foaming process according to the present invention. However, it is possible to re-form the cross-linked foams using a compression molding, a vacuum molding, and a blow molding that injects the air or liquid, depending on a usage of the cross-linked foam as in step S800 of FIG. 83. Although the primarily formed foams are re-formed, the shape and structure of the internally-
10 formed surface are not affected by the mold's shape and structure or other equipments during the re-forming process. Meanwhile, the foaming process of the present invention may further include a step of inserting or filling a material that is same as or different from the foaming material into the empty space formed by the internally-formed surface of the foam and then foaming the foaming material having the inserted or filled material. Also, the present
15 invention may further include a step of forming an air passage in the foam extending from the surface of the foam to the internally-formed surface and then injecting a material that is same as or different from the foaming material into the space formed by the internally-formed surface through the air passage before the foaming process. The method of injecting the material through the air passage makes it possible that a portion of the injected material is also
20 formed on the surface of the foam, such that the foam can have the unified/integrated appearance between the internally-formed surface and the outer foam surface, wherein the material in the space formed by the internally-formed surface can be easily recognized from the outside. The type and phase of the material to be injected, filled or inserted into the space

formed by the internally-formed surface is not limited, and the injected, filled or inserted material can be adhered to the internally-formed surface using an adhesive material depending on a kind of inserting material.

Now, a method for forming and controlling the shape of the inner cavity structure of
5 the cross-linked foam will be explained in detail in accordance with the present invention.

[Material Preparation for Manufacturing Cross-linked Foam]

In the present invention, the selection of source material for manufacture of a foam are proposed in the following three types.

Type A: This type mainly includes an EVA based resin and is classified into A1 and
10 A2 types. This type of materials includes EVA resin having appropriate vinyl acetate content, a melting index and density as a main material. A foaming agent, a cross-linking agent, pigments, a variety of fillers, and functional additives are selectively added into and mixed with the main material depending on the foam application and fabrication process.

Table 1 of Type A (unit: Phr)

Use	Material of Compound	Type A1	Type A2
EVA resin	EVA (VA 21%)	100	-
EVA resin	EVA (VA 15%)	-	100
foaming agent	AC based foaming agent	12.0	15.5
cross-linking agent	DCP (dicumyl peroxide)	1.0	0.5
filler	MgCO ₃	6.0	3.5
additive	Stearic acid	0.8	1.0

pigment	Pigment	0.05	0.05
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Type B: This type is classified into type B1 and type B2. The type B1 adopts an EVA based resin as a main material and includes polyethylene resin among the variety of synthetic resins as a sub material. On the contrary, the type B2 adopts the polyethylene resin 5 as a main material, and includes the EVA based resin as a sub material. Furthermore, similar to the type A, a foaming agent, a cross-linking agent, pigments, a variety of fillers, and functional additives are selectively added into and mixed with the main and sub materials.

The main and sub materials for the type B does not confined to the EVA based resin and the polyethylene based resin but many different synthetic resins such as polypropylene 10 based resin, polyisobutylene based resin or poly olefine based resin may be selected as the main or sub materials.

Table 2 of Type B (unit: Phr)

Use	Material of Compound	Type B1	Type B2
EVA resin	EVA (VA 15%)	95.0	10.0
synthetic resin	LDPE (low density polyethylene)	5.0	90.0
foaming agent	AC based	1.0	14.0
cross-linking agent	DCP (dicumyl peroxide)	8.0	0.8
filler	CaCO ₃	7.0	-
pigment	Pigment	0.05	0.05

In case a composite material of the type B2 is foamed by an electron irradiation method, DCP (dicumyl peroxide) that is a kind of organic peroxide based cross-linking agent may be excluded.

Type C: For the main material, this type may include a variety of synthetic resins, such as an EVA base resin and polyethylene based resin, a natural rubber, or a synthetic rubber such as styrene butadiene rubber (SBR), poly-butadien rubber (BR), nitrile rubber (NRB), polyisoprene rubber, butyl rubber (IR), chloroprene rubber (CR), neoprene rubber (CR), EPDM rubber, polymer blended NBR, acryl rubber (AR), Urethane rubber (UR), and silicon rubber (SR), etc. A foaming agent, a cross-linking agent, pigments, a variety of fillers, and functional additives are selectively added into and mixed with such main materials. This type C is classified into type C1, C2, C3, C4 and C5. Meanwhile, the type C4 and C5 include at least one of a variety of natural and synthetic rubbers as a main material, and additionally include a foaming agent, a cross-linking agent, pigments, a variety of fillers, and functional additives as a sub material.

15 Table 3 of Types C1, C2 and C3 (unit: Phr)

Use	Material of Compound	Type C1	Type C2	Type C3
EVA resin	EVA (VA 15%)	90.0	90.0	50.0
rubber	LDPE (low density polyethylene)	EPDM-5.0, IR-5.0	SBR-10.0	EPDM-20.0
Synthetic resin	AC based(C1,C2), DPT based(C3)	-	-	30.0
foaming agent	DCP (dicumyl peroxide)	3.5	4.0	4.0

Cross-linking agent	MgCO ₃	0.8	1.0	0.9
filler	MgCO ₃	15.0	15.0	40.0
	clay	-	-	40.0
additive	paraffin wax	-	-	10.0
	zinc oxide	2.0	1.5	-
	stearic acid	1.0	1.0	1.0
	titanium oxide	2.0	3.0	-

Table 4 of Types C4 and C5 (unit: Phr)

Material of Compound	Type C4	Type C5
SBR rubber	30.0	-
Neoprene rubber	70.0	100
Carbon Black	10.	-
ZE-O-SIL	10.	10.0
Tellus-oil	-	23.0
Stearic Acid	5.0	1.5
Paraffin-oil	30.0	-
Diethyl thiouria	2.5	-

Zinc dimethyl dithiocarbamate	1.7	-
SRF	-	10.0
Clay	-	5.0
MgO	20.0	3.0
ZnO	10.0	-
Sulfur	1.3	0.2
Blowing Agent	9.0	10.0

First Embodiment

FIG. 1 illustrates a manufacturing process of a cross-linked foam having more than one internally-formed surface according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

5 Material preparation: Three sheets of film type materials 111a, 111b and 111c, which are calender-molded at a foaming rate of 150%, are cut to have the size of thickness 2mm, width 100mm, and length 100mm.

Interfacing pattern formation: A silkscreen printing is performed on both sides of the first film type material 111a among the three sheets of film type materials 111a, 111b and 10 111c. Interfacing patterns 121a and 121b are printed on the first film type material 111a in a thickness of 70 micrometers by using a urethane-resin-based ink and the resultant structure is dried at a temperature of 60 degrees Celsius for 15 minutes. The interfacing patterns 121a and 121b have five-striped pattern shapes each having a width 2mm and a length 50mm, and each of the five-striped pattern shapes are spaced apart from each other by a distance of 8mm.

Foaming process: FIG. 1 shows a compression-press cross-linked foam molding method. In this method, the film type materials 111b and 111c are joined to the top and bottom surfaces of the film type material 111a, respectively, thereby obtain a combination 110. The weight of the combination is measured, and the combination 110 is injected into a 5 cavity 131 of a molding die 130 which has a width 100mm, a length 100mm, and a depth 6mm. Then the combination 110 is heated and pressed for 480 seconds at a temperature of 150 to 160 degree C under a pressure of 150Kg/cm², such that the film type materials 111a, 111b and 111c are cross-linked and foamed.

Thereafter, the pressure is released, and sequentially the molding die 130 is quickly 10 opened, thereby foaming the combination 110 to fabricate a foam 140. At this time, the foam 140 is foam-molded in accordance with the shape of the cavity 131 of the molding die 130. Therefore, the internally-formed surfaces 142a and 142b each forming the inner cavity 143 are formed at the intermediate portion of an inside 141 of the foam 140 correspondingly to the 15 shape of the interfacing pattern 121. Since the interfacing pattern 121 are consisting of the five-striped patterns each of which has a width 2mm and a length 50mm, five upper and lower inner cavities 143 are formed in the inside 141 of the foam, wherein each of the internally-formed surfaces 142a and 142b is a tube type having a diameter 3mm and a length 75mm. Due to the distance of 8mm among the five-striped patterns, there are formed membranes, i.e., 20 a cross-sectional portion between neighboring striped patterns 141, each of which has a width of 12mm. The internally-formed surfaces 142a and 142b and the inner cavities 143 are formed in the foam irrespective of the shape of the cavity 131 of the molding die 130, but has a correlation with the interfacing pattern 121. The foam 140 has a dimension of width 150mm, a length 150mm, and a thickness 12mm.

Second Embodiment

FIG. 2 illustrates a manufacturing process of a cross-linked foam according to a second embodiment of the present invention. The second embodiment is a modification of the 5 first embodiment in which a double-layered internally-formed surfaces are formed in the foam.

Material Preparation: Three sheets of white materials 211a, 211b, and 211c are injection-molded at a foaming rate of 150%.

Interfacing pattern Formation: Each surface of the first and second white materials 10 211a and 211b is pad printed to form first and second interfacing patterns 221 and 222. The first interfacing pattern 221 is formed on the first white material 211a, and has nine doughnut type patterns each of which has an inner circle having a diameter of 2mm arranged at the center of the doughnut type pattern and an outer circle having a diameter of 6mm. The second interface 222 is formed on the second white material 211b, and is designed with 15 sixteen circle patterns each having a diameter of 2mm. The interfaces 221 and 222 are printed by a thickness of 20 micrometers using acrylic-resin ink, and then thermal-dried at a temperature of 25 degrees Celsius for 30 minutes.

Foaming process: In case of injection molding, the third material 211c is inserted 20 between the printed surfaces of first and second materials 211a and 211b, thereby forming a combination 210. Then, the combination 210 is disposed into a molding die 230, and the molding die 230 is closed. A black-particle-type material 212 is injected into a residual space 234 of the molding die 230. The black-particle-type material 212 is heated, softened and melted in a material injector 232 at a temperature of 80 to 100 degrees Celsius before it is

injected. Thereafter, the combination 210 and the material 212 are heated and pressed for 420 seconds at 170 degrees Celsius under a pressure of 6.5Kg/cm^2 so as to prepare for a foaming process.

Thereafter, the pressure is released and subsequently the molding die 230 is quickly 5 opened, thereby obtaining single foam 240 having black and white colors derived from the combination 210 and material 212. The foam 240 has first and second internally-formed surfaces 242 and 244 forming an inner cavity 243 in an inside 241 of the foam. The first interfacing pattern 221 constituted by the nine doughnut type patterns on the material 211a becomes nine first internally-formed surface having a width of 3mm and a diameter of 9mm. 10 Sixteen-second internally-formed surface 244 having a diameter of 3mm are formed inside 241. The second internally-formed surface 244 are derived from second interfacing patterns 222 having the circle pattern.

Third Embodiment

15 FIG. 3 illustrates a manufacturing process of a foam according to a third embodiment of the present invention. The third embodiment is a modification of the second embodiment.

Material Preparation: Two sheets of materials 311a and 311b are extrusion-molded or calender-molded at a foaming rate of 150%. Each of the materials has a width of 40inches, a length of 10 yards, and a thickness of 2mm.

20 Interfacing pattern Formation: Peanut-shaped patterns 321 constituted by a pair of adjacent circles each of which has a diameter 6mm are arranged on the first material 311a. Each of the adjacent circles of the peanut-shaped patterns 321 has a centric circular opening having a diameter of 2mm. Each of the peanut-shaped patterns are printed using a epoxy-

resin-based ink on the first material at a thickness of 40 micrometers with a margin of 10mm from the up-and-bottom and left-and-right neighboring peanut-shaped patterns, and thermal-dried at a temperature of 60 degrees Celsius for 15 minutes.

Foaming Process: In case when the chemical or electron irradiation method is adopted, the second material 311b where the patterns 321 are not printed is temporarily joined and attached to the first material 311a through a compression roll and the like. Alternatively, a sheet type material rather than the second material 311b is attached to the surface of the first material 311a. Thus-obtained combination 310 is prepared in the step prior to a heating process in case of chemical cross-linked foam molding and in the step prior to an electron irradiation process in case of electron irradiation cross-linked foam molding. The combination 310 is heated and then cross-linked at a temperature 180 to 200 degrees Celsius through the chemical cross-linked foam molding, or irradiated by electron beams and heated through the electron irradiation cross-linked foam molding, thereby permitting the combination 310 to be foamed. In an inside 341 of a plane type foam 340 which is foamed uniformly and continuously in a thickness of 6mm, a peanut-shaped internally-formed surface 342 that forms an inner cavity 343 having a length of 9mm and two columns 345 each of which has a width of 3mm in between the inner cavities 343 are formed. The peanut-shaped internally-formed surfaces 342 are spaced apart from each other by a distance of 15mm in the inside 341.

The inner cavity structures in the foams formed by the above-described first to third embodiments have shapes, densities, and structures independently from the shape of the molding die.

Fourth Embodiment

This fourth embodiment is to provide a method of controlling pressure and volume of a space, i.e., an inner cavity, formed by an internally-formed surface having a wide variety of shapes. Additionally, this embodiment forms the interfacing patterns by adding a foaming agent to the interfacing material (ink) so as to efficiently control pressure and volume of the 5 air layer in the inner cavity.

A first foaming agent blended with the foaming material is desirably the same as a second foaming agent contained in the printed film in a way of a kind, a grade and a decomposition temperature, and those two foaming agents are simultaneously decomposed at a predetermined temperature. Such foaming agent of this embodiment is an AC based 10 foaming agent having azodicarbonamide as a main component, which has a decomposition temperature of 152 to 158 degrees Celsius and a gas generation amount of 160 to 180 ml/g. The first foaming agent blended with the foaming material and the second foaming agent contained in the printed film are simultaneously decomposed at a predetermined temperature such that a predetermined amount of gases, such as nitrogen and carbon dioxide, are 15 generated. Thus, the inner cavity filled with such gases is formed inside of the foam at a position corresponding to the interfacing pattern.

The following table 5 shows a comparison of volume and repulsive elasticity of the inner cavity and a specific gravity of foam in accordance with the contents of foaming agent in the interfacing materials.

20 Table 5: Influences of foaming agent contents on a foam

Foaming Agent Content(%)	Foam Density (g/cc)	Volume of Inner Cavity (Cm ³)	Repulsive Elasticity (%)
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0	0.26	1.35	50
10	0.24	2.02	53
20	0.22	2.70	56

FIG. 4 illustrates a manufacturing process of a cross-linked foam according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention.

Material Preparation: Four sheets of materials 411a, 411b, 411c and 411d are formed 5 at a foaming rate of 150% and cut into sizes each having a thickness of 2.5mm, a width of 100mm, and a length of 100mm.

Interfacing pattern Formation: Stripes, each of which has a width 3mm and a length 80mm, are arranged in vertical and horizontal directions with being spaced to each other by a distance of 20mm on a surface of the first material 411a. A designed pattern 412 including 10 such stripes also has circles of diameter 5mm at crossing points of the stripes. An air passage 413 having a width of 2mm and a length of 5mm is attached to a bottom line portion of the designed pattern 412. Usually, the designed pattern 412 is screen-printed using a rubber-based ink so as to form an interfacing pattern having a thickness 70m, and then dried.

Foaming Process: The second material 411b is disposed on the printed surface of the 15 first material 411a, and the third and fourth material 411c and 411d are sequentially disposed on a surface of the first material 411a opposite to the printed surface, thereby completing a combination 410. Thereafter, the combination 410 of the first to fourth materials 411a-411d is disposed into a cavity of a molding die having a depth of 10mm, a width of 100mm and a length of 100mm, and then heated and pressed so as to be foamed. Accordingly, the resultant

foam 410 has a thickness of 15mm, a width of 150mm and a length of 150mm. An internally-formed surfaces 442 of the foam 410 has an air injection passage 445 inside of the foam at a depth of 3mm measured from a surface 444 of the form 410. The inner cavity structure 442 formed by the internally-formed surface 442 serves as air passage. The inner cavity structure 5 442 is formed in the size of a width of 120mm and a length of 120mm, respectively. An air injector 450 is connected to the air passage 445, and air of appropriate pressure is injected. A portion 546 of the resultant foam 410 where the air injector 450 has passed is closed by an attachment 460 in such a manner of melting attachment or high-frequency attachment, whereby desired air pressure spaces are obtained in the inner cavity 442.

10

Fifth Embodiment

This fifth embodiment is a modification of the fourth embodiment, and provides an ability of controlling pressure and volume of a space formed by an internally-formed surface. FIGS. 5 and 6 show manufacturing processes of a cross-linked foam according to a fifth 15 embodiment of the present invention

FIG. 5 shows a structure utilizing a single check valve 532. When a pressure 510 repeatedly presses a foam 540, the space (the inner cavity) formed by the internally-formed surface 542 shrinks and then subsequently an external air 520 is introduced into the space formed by the internally-formed surface 542 through an air passage 530 and the check valve 20 532, thereby controlling the pressure and volume of the space formed by the internally-formed surface 542. FIG. 6 shows a structure utilizing two check valves 532 and 538. An amount of air less than that of air introduced through a first check valve 532 is discharged from the the space formed by the internally-formed surface 542 through a second air passage

536 and a second check valve 538 during the re-contraction operation of the space formed by the internally-formed surface 542. Therefore, the structure having the two check valves 532 and 538 controls the pressure more efficiently than that of FIG. 5. In the fifth embodiment, more than one air passages are formed in the foam, and a variety of check valves are attached 5 to the air passages, thereby obtaining the foam having the increased buffering abilities and the air suction/discharge functions without arranging an additional air bag or pump in the foam.

Sixth Embodiment

FIG. 7 illustrates a manufacturing process of a foam according to a sixth embodiment 10 of the present invention. The sixth embodiment is a modification of the fourth embodiment.

Material Preparation: Two film-typed materials 611a and 611b are calender-molded at a foaming ratio of 200%. Each of the first and second film-typed materials 611a and 611b has a width of 40inches, a length of 10yards, and a thickness of 2mm.

15 Interfacing pattern Formation: A designed pattern 621 that is the same as the designed pattern 412 of the fourth embodiment is gravure-printed on a surface of the first film-typed material 611a at a thickness of approximately 40 micrometers using an epoxy-resin-based ink. The pattern 621 is spaced apart from side edges of the first film-type material 611a by a distance of 1 inch.

Foaming Process: The second film-typed material 611b is attached to a front surface 20 of the first film-typed material 611a where the designed pattern 621 is printed using a pressure roll, thereby forming a combination of the first and second film-typed materials 611a and 611b. The combination obtained by temporarily attaching the material 611b on the printed surface of the materials 611a is foamed by a chemical method or an electron

irradiation method. The internally-formed surface of the resultant foam is almost the same as those of FIG. 4. Furthermore, the air injection method is also the same as that of the fourth embodiment as described in FIG. 4.

5 Seventh Embodiment

FIG. 8 illustrates a cross-linked foam having an air ventilating structure to improve a buffering function and an air permeability according to a seventh embodiment of the present invention. The foam manufactured by the seventh embodiment has an internally-formed surface forming an inner cavity structure that is capable of sucking or discharging air.

10 Material Preparation: Two film-type materials 711a and 711b are calender-molded at a foaming rate of 150%, and then cut into a size having a thickness of 2mm, a width of 100mm and a length of 100mm, respectively.

15 Interfacing pattern Formation: Circular patterns each having a diameters 5mm and a thickness of 50 micrometers is formed on the first film-type material 711a by way of printing a rubbery ink. The circular patterns are disposed in the range of 160 mm^2 ($80\text{mm} \times 80\text{mm}$) with a margin of 10mm from the side edges, and spaced apart from one another by a distance of 100mm. The printed circular patterns become an interfacing pattern 712.

20 Foaming Process: A second film-type material 711b is attached to the first film-type material 711a to cover the printed interfacing pattern 712, thereby forming a combination thereof. The thus-obtained combination is inserted into a cavity of a molding die which has a depth of 4mm, a width of 100mm and a length of 100mm, and then the molding die presses and heats the combination to form a foam 740. After releasing the pressure and heat, the resultant foam 740 has a thickness of 6mm, a width of 150mm and a length of 150mm.

Thereafter, a punch forms three holes 742 each having a diameter of 1mm from a foam surface to an internally-formed surface 744.

The foam 740 produced by this seventh embodiment has not only the internally-formed surface 744 but also columns 746 with the area range of 120mm width and 120mm length. Each of the columns 746 has a diameter of 7mm and is spaced apart from the neighboring columns by a distance of 15mm. Inner cavities formed by the internally-formed surfaces 744 are connected to each other.

When a pressure P is applied from an external source to the foam 740, an air 750 in the inner cavity 744 is discharged to the outside through the holes 742. On the contrary, when 10 the pressure P is released, the shape and volume of the foam 740 are restored by the restoring forces of the columns 746 as sucking an outside air 752 into the inner formed surface 744.

According to the seventh embodiment, it is possible to manufacture a foam that is capable of sucking or discharging air only by the contracting/restoring action of the foam, which is controlled by adjusting the volume of the inner cavity and the size and number of 15 holes for air suction and discharge. It is also possible to form the internally-formed surface in a multi-layered structure and a second internally-formed surface between the surface of the foam and the internally-formed surface so as to insert a thin synthetic resin plate into a space formed by the second internally-formed surface. The foam manufactured by the seventh embodiment can be applied widely to products which require shock absorbing forces and air 20 permeability, such as shoe components, protective equipment, bed, chair, bag, floor material and sound proof material.

FIG. 9 illustrates a manufacturing process of a cross-linked foam according to a eighth embodiment of the present invention. In the eighth embodiment, the same or different materials are inserted into a space formed by an internally-formed surface having a variety of shapes.

5 First of all, a foam 840 is manufactured by the fourth embodiment shown in FIG. 4. Thereafter, an air hole 847 having a diameter of 1mm is punched to an air injection passage 845 that is connected to the internally-formed surface 842. The foam 840 having the air hole 847 is disposed into an aluminum molding die 830, and then a heat is applied to the foam 840 at a temperature of 300 to 40 degrees Celsius.

10 A polyurethane solution 820 is injected through the air hole 847 and the air injection passage 846, such that the air injection passage 845 becomes a polyurethane solution injection path 846 during the polyurethane solution injection process. Before injecting the polyurethane solution 820, the polyurethane solution is blended with a polyether-based polyol containing isocyanate prepolymer, determined catalytic and foaming agent, in a ratio of 1:3 at 15 a high speed (impellar rpm; 6,000). At this time of blending, the polyurethane solution 820 has a weight of 25g that is determined by multiplying the volume of the space, i.e., the inner cavity, formed by the internally-formed surface 842 and a desired gravity. Accordingly, the blended material of the polyurethane solution 820 and the polyether-based polyol is injected into the inner cavities 842 through the air hole 847 and the polyurethane solution injection 20 path 846. After the blended material injection, the foam 840 and the injected blended material are cured for about 8 minutes in the aluminum molding die 830 without applying heat additionally, and then the foam 840 is de-molded from the molding die 830, thereby forming a composite foam 850 integrally interconnected with the polyurethane. As shown in

the cross section of FIG. 9, a composite inner formed layer 854 including a foamed polyurethane 853 is formed in a grid type structure in an inside 852 of the foam 850. The grid-shaped inner-formed layer 854 is disposed at a depth of 3mm from a surface 851 of the composite foam 850. Additionally, the foamed polyurethane 853 filled in the composite 5 inner-formed layer 854 has a diameter of 4mm.

According to the eighth embodiment of the present invention, a variety of materials can be substituted for the polyurethane. For example, polyester or polyether based urethane material having a variety of densities and molecular structures can be utilized. Further, a variety of plastic resins, a natural and/or synthetic rubbery material including urethane rubber, 10 silicon rubber and latex (SBR, NBR, BR, Acrylate Latices), a plaster material, a clay material, or other minerals can be used instead of the polyurethane. Such materials may be injected into the inner cavities, inserted, joined or attached thereto, and formed integrally with the foam. Thus-obtained foam can directly be used as industrial components, or compression remolded, if necessary, to reform the shape of the composite foam.

15 In cases when an EVA based foam and a polyurethane are integrated with each other, the weaknesses of the polyurethane material, e.g., decolorization, hydrolysis, bacteria corrosion, and heavy weight, can be eliminated such that a polyurethane material having a variety of properties and characteristics are effectively used. As a result, weak properties of materials are supplemented. Additionally, foams are molded even without using an additional 20 molding die in accordance with the structure of the inner cavities and characteristics of materials injected in the inner cavities. Further, manufacturing procedures and costs can be reduced as compared with a conventional method where foams of different materials are individually molded and attached with each other through an additional process.

A following table 6 shows a comparison of properties of composite cross-linked foam with the polyurethane injected into the inner cavities formed by the internally-formed surface of the EVA based foam. A letter A denotes the properties between the polyurethane material and the foam, and a letter B denotes the properties between the polyurethane materials.

Table 6

	Density (g/cc) ASTM D-297	Surface hardness (Shore 000, type C) ASTM D-2240	Tensile (Kgf/Cm3) ASTM D-412	Tear strength (Kgf/Cm3) ASTM D-624	Repulsive elasticity (%)
EVA based foam	0.29	52(C type)	26	12	41
PU(A)	0.38	60 (000 type)	4	2	3
PU(B)	0.34	62 (C type)	31	12	33

* Surface hardness is measured by using Shore 000 type for the PU(A) portion, and Asker type C for the EVA foam and the PU(B) portion.

Ninth Embodiment

FIG. 10 illustrates a manufacturing process of a cross-linked foam according to a ninth embodiment of the present invention. This ninth embodiment is a modification of the eighth embodiment. In the ninth embodiment, the same and different materials are injected

into inner cavities formed by the internally-formed surface, and the injected materials are molded at both the inner cavities and the outer surface of the foam.

Material Preparation: A sheet of white material 911a is injection-molded at a foam rate of 150%.

5 Interfacing pattern Formation: A circle pattern having a diameter of 50mm is printed at the center of the material 911a. Additionally, vertical and horizontal lines having a length of 50mm are also printed inside the circle pattern along the diametric lines of the circle patterns. The circle pattern and the vertical and horizontal lines are formed of a urethane-resin-based ink at a thickness of approximately 50 micrometers, thereby completing an 10 interfacing pattern 912. Thereafter, thus-obtained interfacing pattern 912 is thermal-dried at a temperature of 60 degrees Celsius for 15 minutes.

Foaming Process: The material 911a having the printed patterns is disposed into a cavity of a press type molding die, and then a residual space of the cavity is filled with a black 15 particle type material 911b that has the same foaming rate as the material 911a. After disposing the material 911a and filling the black particle type material 911b, the press type molding die is closed, and then the heat and pressure are applied to the materials 911a and 911b therein for foaming, thereby forming a cross-linked foam 940. After curing the foam to stabilize the physical properties, thus-obtained foam 940 has an internally-formed surface 944a and 944b forming an inner cavity therein that is formed along the shape of the 20 interfacing pattern 912. The internally-formed surfaces have a circularly shaped portion 944a and a linearly shaped portions 944b.

The foam 940 having the internally-formed surface 944a and 944b is punched from a surface of the foam 940 to form four holes 942 at positions where the circularly shaped

portion 944a meets the linearly shaped portions 944b. Each of the four holes 942 has a diameter of 2mm. Further, another hole 942 having a diameter of 3mm is formed at a position where the linearly shaped portions 944b cross to each other. After the punching process of forming the holes 942, the foam 940 is inserted into a cavity of a injection-type molding die while adjusting the hole 942 of 3mm diameter to correspond to a material injection path 946 of the injection-type molding die. Thereafter, a nozzle 962 of a material injector 960 is disposed to correspond to the material injection path 946 of the injection-type molding die, and then a material 964 different from the foam material, e.g., a urethane-based resin, is injected through the nozzle 962. Thus, the material 964 is inserted into the inner 10 cavities formed by the internally-formed surface 944 and a residual space of the injection-type molding die. After hardening the injected material 964, the injection-type molding die is opened and the foam is de-molded. As shown in FIG. 10, the foam becomes a composite foam that includes the urethane resin in the inner cavities. The urethane resin is extended from the inner cavities to a surface of the foam and the urethane resin on the surface is shaped 15 along a shape of the cavity of the injection-type molding die. Thus-obtained foam can be directly used as industrial components, or compression re-molded if necessary, to reform the shape of the composite foam.

Further, fabric, non-woven fabric, natural/synthetic leather, and rubber can be selectively attached to the surface of the cooled and cured foam 940 or a variety of pattern 20 shapes can be attached to the surface of the foam. Thereafter, the surface of the foam can be perforated and then other materials may be injected into the inner cavities formed by the internally-formed surface 944 through perforations such that the injected material is extended from the inner cavities to the surface of the foam.

As described above, materials are injected into the inner cavities 944a and 944b and molded integrally at the inside and outer surface of the EVA based foam. This results in aesthetic enhancement and improvement in adhesion strength, product quality, properties and functions.

5

Tenth Embodiment

FIG. 11 illustrates a manufacturing process of a cross-linked foam according to a tenth embodiment of the present invention. In this tenth embodiment, an internally-formed surface is divided into more than two parts in a wide variety of shapes.

10 Material Preparation: Four sheets of flat-film-type materials 1011a, 1011b, 1011c and 1011d are calender-molded at a foaming rate of 150%, and then cut into a shape having a thickness of 2.5mm, a width of 100mm and a length of 100mm. The first and second flat-film-type materials 1011a and 1011b are perforated to form two holes 1012 having a diameter of 2mm.

15 Interfacing pattern Formation: A urethane ink is printed on both surfaces of materials 1011a and 1011b in such a manner that margins of 10mm are arranged from the cutting edges of each direction. The cross section of the perforated portion is also covered by the urethane ink, and selected one side of materials 1011c and 1011d is printed, thereby forming an interfacing pattern 1021. Thereafter, thus-obtained interfacing pattern 1021 is
20 dried.

Foaming Process: The first and second materials 1011a and 1011b are attached to each other, and the printed sides of the third and fourth materials 1011c and 1011d are combined with the combination of the first and second materials 1011a and 1011b.

Thereafter, the resultant structure is inserted into a cavity of a press or injection type molding die 1030, which has a width of 100, a length of 100mm and a depth of 10mm, and then heated and pressed so as to be foamed, thereby forming a foam 1040 after cooling and curing. The foam 1040 has a width of 150mm, a length of 150mm and a thickness of 15mm is. Further, a 5 multi-layered internally-formed surface 1042 and two holes 1044 having a diameter of 3mm are formed in the foam. Thus, the internally-formed surface forming an inner cavity has the multi-layered structure of 120/120/3.5mm. Similar to the ninth embodiment, other materials can be injected into and filled in the inner cavities 942 and the hole 944.

10 Eleventh Embodiment

FIG. 12 illustrates a manufacturing process of a cross-linked foam according to an eleventh embodiment of the present invention. This eleventh embodiment is to provides a method of forming a three-dimensional internally-formed surface having a variety of curved shapes.

15 Material Preparation: First and second materials 1111a and 1111b are injection- or compression-molded from a white particle material foamed at a foaming rate of 170%. The first and second materials 1111a and 1111b have bumpy surfaces. Also, a particle type material 1112 having a weight of 20g is prepared.

Interfacing pattern Formation: An enamel-based ink is sprayed on both sides of the 20 first bumpy material 1111a except a masking portion 1113, and then dried. The sprayed ink has a thickness of 40micrometers.

Foaming Process: The dried material 1111a is combined with the second bumpy material 1111b, and the combination of the first and second bumpy materials 1111a and

1111b is inserted into a cavity 1132 of a press-type molding die 1130. Thereafter, a residual space 1134 of the cavity 1132 is filled with the particle type material 1112. Then, the combination and the particle type material 1112 are together heated and pressed in the press-type molding die 1130 to be foamed, thereby forming a foam 1140. The foam 1140 has a
5 curved internally-formed surface 1142 at an inside 1141, as shown in FIG. 12.

Twelfth Embodiment

FIG. 13 illustrates a manufacturing process of a cross-linked foam according to a twelfth embodiment.

10 Material Preparation: A first material 1211a is injection- or compression-molded using a particle-type material at a foaming rate of 130%, and second and third materials 1211b and 1211c are also prepared at a foaming rate of 150% using the same material and method as the first material 1211a.

15 Interfacing pattern Formation: A urethane-based ink including a 5% foaming agent is sprayed on a whole surface of the first material 1211a at a thickness of 30 micrometers, and then dried.

20 Foaming Process: The first material 1211a covered by the interfacing pattern is combined with the second and third materials 1211b and 1211c, and then the combination thereof is inserted into a cavity 1232 of a press-type molding die 1230. Thereafter, the combination is heated and pressed so as to be foamed, thereby forming a foam 1240. Then, the obtained foam 1240 is cooled down and cured.

Although the first material 1211a is foamed simultaneously with the second and third materials 1211b and 1211c, there exists a space between the foamed first material and the

internally-formed surface 1242 due to the fact that the foaming rate of the first material 1211a is lower than that of the second and third materials 1211b and 1211c by approximately 20%. Therefore, a separated inner part 1243 derived from the first material 1211a can easily be taken out of the internally-formed surface, and a predetermined space 1250 can be obtained.

5 The formed space 1250 is exposed outward such that other foam of different material can be inserted and filled into this space 1250.

Thirteenth Embodiment

FIG. 14 illustrates a manufacturing process of a cross-linked foam according to a 10 thirteenth embodiment of the present invention. The thirteenth embodiment is to provide an internally-formed surface connected or opened to the outside in more than one direction.

Material Preparation: A film-type material 1311 is calender-molded at a foaming rate of 150% to have a size of 1mm thickness, 20 inches widths and 20mm lengths. Thereafter, the film-type material 1311 is taken up on a roll.

15 Interfacing pattern Formation: A colorless PVA resin based ink is gravure-printed onto one surface of the film-type material 1311 at a thickness of 30 micrometers so as to form an interfacing pattern 1312, and then the resultant structure having the interfacing pattern 1312 is thermal-dried at a temperature of 60 degrees Celsius for 15 minutes. Thereafter, the dried material is taken up on a re-heating roll 1320 that is formed of aluminum and includes a 20 heater.

Foaming Process: The material 1311 wound on the re-heating roll 1320 is inserted into cavities 1331 and 1332 of a press-type molding die 1330 where a heater is installed. Each of the cavities 1331 and 1332 has a half cylindrical shape, such that a half of the wound

material 1331 is inserted into the first cavity 1331 of the upper part of the molding die 1330 and the other half of the wound material 1331 is inserted into the second cavity 1332 of the other molding die part. After inserting the material 1331, the press-type molding die 1330 is closed, and then the inserted material 1331 is heated and pressed at a temperature of 150
5 degrees Celsius under a pressure of 150kg/cm² so as to be foamed. After being de-molded from the press-type molding die, a roll-type foam 1340 is formed and then sequentially cured at a temperature of 40 degrees Celsius for 2 hours to stabilize the size and the physical properties. After that, the foam 1340 is unwound from the re-heating roll 1320 and then re-wound on a winding beam 1350, thereby forming a foam having a uniform cross section and a
10 continuous shape. This thirteenth embodiment allows a formation of a form having a uniform and continuous cross section, which was not likely to be done through a conventional pressure cross-linked foaming method.

Fourteenth Embodiment

15 FIG. 15 illustrates a process of manufacturing a cross-linked foam according to a fourteenth embodiment of the present invention. The fourteenth embodiment is to provide an internally-formed surface having multiple-plane structure.

Material Preparation: Three sheets of film-type materials 1411a, 1411b and 1411c are calender-molded at a foaming rate of 150% using the same material. Each of the film-
20 type materials 1411a-1411c has a thickness of 2mm. The maximum dimensions of each of the first, second and third materials 1411a, 1411b and 1411c is 100x100mm. It is desirable that the first 1411a have a width of 100mm and a length of 100m, the second material have a

width of 90mm and a length of 90mm and the third material 1411c have a width of 80mm and a length of 80mm, for example.

Interfacing pattern Formation: A urethane-base ink is screen-printed on one surface of each of the second and third materials 1411b and 1411c with a margin being spaced apart 5 from the side edges by a distance of 5mm except from a certain edge, thereby forming an interfacing pattern 1421. Thereafter, the resultant structure is dried.

Foaming Process: The first to third materials 1411a-1411c are sequentially attached in such a manner that the interfacing patterns 1421 formed on their surfaces are arranged in an upper direction so as not to face each other as shown in FIG. 15. The second material 1411b 10 is inserted between the first and third materials 1411a and 1411c, thereby forming a combination 1410. After that, the combination 1410 is inserted into a cavity 1432 of a press-type molding die 1430, and then heated and pressed to be foamed. After the foaming process, a foam 1440 is formed and de-molded from the press-type molding die 1430. And then, the foam is cured and cooled down at a temperature of 40 degrees Celsius for 20 minutes.

15 The foam 1440 has a size of 150mm width, 150mm length and 3mm thickness, and has a bottom surface 1441a, a middle surface 1441b and a top surface 1441c. The bottom surface 1441a that is larger than the middle surface 1441b is derived from the first film-type material 1411a, the middle surface 1441b that is larger than the top surface 1441c is derived from the second film-type material 1411b, and the top surface 1441c is derived from the third 20 material 1411c, whereby the sides of the foam 1440 have steps due to the size difference thereof. As shown in FIG. 15, the foam 1440 has a double-layered internally-formed surface 1442b and 1442c which are opened in different directions as indicated by arrows. This internally-formed surface shown in FIG. 15 could not actually be accomplished by the

conventional pressure cross-linked foaming method or normal pressure cross-linked foaming method, but this fourteenth embodiment makes it possible.

Fifteenth Embodiment

5 FIG. 16 illustrates a manufacturing process of a cross-linked foam according to a fifteenth embodiment of the present invention. The fifteenth embodiment is to provide a method in which the foam having an internally-formed surface is formed on a different material at a time.

Material Preparation: A first film-type material 1511a is calender-molded at a 10 thickness of 2mm and cut into a circular shape having a diameter of 10mm.

Interface Formation: A urethane-resin-based ink is printed onto the circular-shaped material 1511a in a shape of circle having a diameter of 3mm and a thickness of 50 micrometers, and then dried.

Foaming Process: A second film-type material 1511b that also has a circular shape 15 is combined with the first film-type material 1511a having the interfacing pattern 1511a thereon, and then a combination 1510 of the first and second film-type materials 1511a and 1511b is inserted into a cavity of a press-type molding die 1530. After that, the combinations 1510 is coved by a polyester-based synthetic textile 1520 having a thickness of 1mm, and then a top cover 1541 of the molding die 1540 is closed. The combination 1510 is heated and 20 pressed, and therefore a portion of the combination 1510, especially the first film-type material 1511a, is molten, infiltrated into a surface 1521 of the textile 1520 and adhered to the surface of the textile 1520. Generally, the combination 1510 is foamed in a thick-wise direction when the molding die 1540 is opened, thereby forming a foam 1540.

After the de-molding, the foam 1540 is formed on the surface 1521 of the textile 1520, and has an internally-formed surface 1542, which is filled with air, at an inside 1541 of the foam 1540. This fifteenth embodiment can be applied to polyester-based synthetic fiber, textile, non-woven fabric, artificial leather and natural leather. Further, the inner cavity can 5 be modified into a wide variety of shapes according to the fifteenth embodiment of the present invention.

Sixteenth Embodiment

FIG. 17 illustrates a manufacturing process of a cross-linked foam according to a 10 sixteenth embodiment of the present invention. The sixteenth embodiment is to provide a method where a material for inner cavity is extrusion-molded.

Material Preparation: A red pellet type material, which is formed from a material by a foaming rate of 170%, is injected into an extruder and then heated in a cylinder to be molten. The molten material is compressed by a screw and discharged through a tube-type die. The 15 discharged material is solidified by a cooling device to be red pipe-type material 1611a that has a 5mm outer diameter and a 2.5mm inner diameter.

Interfacing pattern Formation: An enamel-based transparent ink including a 10% foaming agent is injected into the inside of the red pipe-type material 1611a and then coated on the inner surface of the red pipe-type material 1611a so as to form an interfacing pattern 20 1620. After that, the enamel-based transparent ink is dried.

Foaming Process: The resultant red pipe-type material 1611a is cut into 5 pieces, and then combined with a white material 1611b that is similar to the injection- or compression-molded white material 1111b of the eleventh embodiment, thereby producing a

combination 1610. After that, the combination 1610 of the red pipe-type material 1611a and the white material 1611b is inserted into a cavity 1632 of a press-type molding die 1630, and then a residual space of the cavity 1632 is filled with a white particle-type material 1650 that has the same foaming rate as the red pipe-type material 1611. The inserted combination 1610
5 and white particle-type material 1650 are then heated and pressed so as to form a foam 1640.

During the foaming process, the hollow portion of the red pipe-type material 1611a is recessed and then becomes an internally-formed surface 1642 having a diameter of 4mm. The internally-formed surface 1642 forms an inner cavity. Namely, the white foam 1640 includes the five internally-formed surfaces 1642. If the diameter of the inner cavities is
10 between 4 to 8 mm, the foam is formed in a red color.

A cross-linked foaming method of the present invention provides a wide variety of inner cavity structure integrally formed with the foam. The cross-linked foam produced by the present invention mainly comprises the form body and the inner cavity structure at an inside of the foam body. The shape of the inner cavity structure may be determined by the
15 internally-formed surface that are classified into a closed type and an open type.

In the closed type, the internally-formed surface is disposed inside the foam body and the internally-formed surface is closed. However, the internally-formed surface of the open type extends to the surface of the foam to communicate with the outside.

The foam body may have air passage communicating with the inner cavities, such
20 that the air or gas can freely keep up the stream from the outside into the inner cavities or vice versa. Further, the foam body may have a valve system in the air passage so as to control a flow of the air, gas or vapor, wherein the valve system may have a check valve. The number

and shape of the air passage and valve are not limited, and many other modifications and variations are possible for them.

One or more of the material that is the same as or different from the foam body may be filled or inserted into the inner cavity structure. Thus, the foam may have various physical
5 properties depending on its parts.

FIGS. 18 to 39 illustrates diverse examples of the cross-linked foam according to the present invention.

FIGS. 18 to 27 shows cross-linked foams that are formed by foaming a combination of flat type materials having interfacing patterns 1711a to 1711j and other materials. As
10 shown in FIGS. 18 to 27, each of the cross-linked foams has a foam body and an inner cavity structure formed by an internally-formed surface.

The inner cavity structure of the foams shown in FIGS. 18 to 27 may be filled with gas or air in such a manner that the external gas or air is injected thereto using an injector as described with reference to FIG. 4, thereby properly controlling a pressure of the inner cavity
15 structure. Further, as illustrated with reference to FIG. 5, an air passage communicating with the inner cavity structure may be formed in such a cross-linked form, and a check valve may be installed in the air passage.

FIGS. 28 to 30 shows cross-linked foams that are formed by way of piling up flat type materials having interfacing patterns 1711k to 1711l, combining the piled flat type
20 materials with other materials, and then foaming the combination. As shown in FIGS. 28 to 30, each of the cross-linked foams has a foam body and a complex structure of inner cavities that is formed by an internally-formed surface.

FIGS. 31 to 38 shows cross-linked foams that are formed by way of foaming a combination of a foaming material (dotted portion in the figure) and a three-dimensional material having interfacing patterns. As shown in FIG. 83 to 38, each of the cross-linked foams has a foam body and a three-dimensional structure in an inner cavity structure formed by the internally-formed surface. Although FIGS. 31 to 38 illustrates the foam body and the three-dimensional inner formed structure that are simultaneously formed by the foaming process, it is possible that the three-dimensional structure is formed separately from the cross-linked foam body and then inserted into the inner cavity formed by the internally-formed surface.

FIG. 39 illustrates materials having three-dimensional shapes for forming the inner-formed structures of FIGS. 31 to 38.

Meanwhile, various physical properties are compared in between the cross-linked foam produced by the following inventive method and that produced by the conventional method.

Urethane ink is printed by a silkscreen method on a film-type material that has a foaming rate of 150% and a size of 24mm width, 24mm length and a 1mm thickness. The urethane ink is formed at a thickness of 50 micrometers, thereby forming an interfacing pattern having a size of 20mm width and 20mm length. One sheet of material is formed on a front surface of the film-type material, and five sheets of materials are formed on a rear surface of the film-type material, thereby forming a combination, where those materials are the same as the film-type material. The combination is inserted into a cavity of a molding die, which has a 24mm width, a 24mm length and a 7mm depth. After that, the combination is heated and pressed at a temperature of 165 degrees Celsius under a pressure of 150Kg/cm² for

480 seconds, thereby forming a cross-linked foam. Table 7 shows some physical properties of the cross-linked foam manufactured by the above-described method as compared with those of the foam manufactured by a conventional method

Table 7: difference of properties in each part on single foam having inner cavity

5 structure

Foam	Interface area (Cm ³)	Inner cavity volume (Cm ³)	Foaming rate (%)	Foam density (g/cc) ASTM D-297	Surface hardness (C type) ASTM D-2240	Repulsive elasticity (%)
Foam of the present invention	4	1.35	150	0.26	35	50
Foam of the conventional method	-	-	150	0.29	50	42

The repulsive elasticity is the value of the highest height measured when the metal ball of 16.3g is dropped from the height of 450mm and bounced. The surface hardness and the repulsive elasticity are measured at a surface of the foam near the inner cavity.

As indicated in Table 8, the foam of the present invention has the same foaming rate
10 as the foam of the conventional method, but the foam of the present invention has a low

surface hardness and a large repulsive elasticity rather than the foam of the conventional method due to the fact that it has a inner formed cavity structure in the foam.

When the foam manufactured throughout the aforementioned methods is combined with other material such as fiber and artificial leather and when the combination of such 5 materials is compressed and re-molded, the volume of the foam is reduced at a predetermined compression ratio, and a difference of the properties, such as the surface hardness and the elasticity, between the re-molded portion of the foam and the inner cavity structure filled with air becomes further increased. This shows significant differences between the foam manufactured by the conventional foam molding method (i.e., primary process) and the foam 10 manufactured by a compression re-molding method (i.e., secondary process). A following Table 8 shows such differences.

Table 8: surface hardness and repulsive elasticity of the foams

Foam/Foam	Foaming ratio & Compression ratio (%)	Other portion		Inner cavity portion	
		Surface hardness(type C) ASTM D-2240	Repulsive elasticity (%)	Surface hardness(type C) ASTM D-2240	Repulsive elasticity (%)
Foam (after foam molding)	150	50	42	35	50
Foam	135	58	45	37	55

(after compression re-molding)					
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Meanwhile, the cross-linked foam manufactured by the above-mentioned methods will be applicable to the shoe components or other goods in many ways. Hereinafter, the wide rage of such foam usage will be described in detail.

5 FIGS. 40 to 45 illustrates exemplary applications of the cross-linked foam of the present invention to many parts of a shoe.

10 i) Upper - This upper component constitutes the upper part of a shoe, and includes an outer surface and an inner surface that are attached to each other. The out surface is generally made of a natural/synthetic leather, fiber, textile, rubber, non-woven fabric, and a synthetic resin, and the inner surface is made of a PU, PE, latex, sponges, non-woven fabric, and textile. When the foam or re-molded foam of the present invention is combined with the above-mentioned upper component, the weight of the upper is reduced, and also the supporting force, air permeability, buffering, shape stability and tightness are improved. Moreover, such physical properties can be differentiated depending on each part of the foam.

15 ii) Inner sole - This inner sole component is disposed under the sockliner of the shoe, and absorbs the moisture generated from a foot of a wearer. In the conventional art, the leather, cellulose board, no-woven fabric or other textile is used for this inner sole, or a piece of steel plate and a trimmed sponge are attached to the inner sole of the boots or other specialized shoes so as to raise the hardness of the heal portion and the flexibility of the 20 forefoot portion. However, the inner sole formed of the foam of the present invention reduces

the component weight and makes it possible to obtain the improved air permeability or to differentiate the flexibility and hardness in each part of component.

5 iii) Midsole - This midsole is a main component of a sole-bladder for the sport shoes, slippers, sandals or casual shoes, and made of the EVA, PU or rubbers so as to improve the shock absorbance and repulsive elasticity.

When the foam of the present invention is adopted for the shoe midsole, the weight of the shoe is reduced because the inner cavities formed by the internally-formed surface contain the air layers. Further, the midsole can be formed of primary foam or a re-molded foam after the cutting, grinding and attaching process, whereby the shoes can have a diverse 10 appearance and various properties and functions.

The midsole can be easily manufactured by using the foam described with reference to FIG. 9 (the eighth embodiment) where the material is injected into the inner cavity so as to produce a complex midsole combined with a composite material. Additionally, the midsole can be easily formed of the foam described with reference to FIG. 10 (the ninth embodiment) 15 where the material injected from an exterior is cross-link-foamed integrally with the inner formed surface and the outer surface of the foam.

If the foam of the present invention is properly modified or combined for the midsole to achieve the desired properties and design, the midsole can act as and substitute for a later-described outsole.

20 iv) Outsole - This outsole component is mainly used for shoes that require resistances against abrasion and friction. The outsole can be easily manufactured by using the primary-molded foam or the re-molded foam of the present invention. When the foam formed through

the ninth embodiment is applied to the outsole, the shoes can obtain the lightweight and the various properties and functions.

v) Sock or Sockliner - This component is generally inserted into the shoe and disposed on the inner sole. The sock or sockliner directly contacts the foot such that this 5 component requires properties such as the shock absorbing forces, supporting forces, repulsive elasticity, stability and moisture absorbing forces.

When the foam of the present invention is used for the sock or sockliner, the weight of the shoe is reduced because of the inner cavity structure the air layers. Namely, the foam of the present invention used for the sock or sockliner allows easy enhancement of properties 10 and functions in every part of the sockliner to be acquired. The foam of the present invention is attached to other materials, such as textile, non-woven fabric and natural/synthetic leather, so as to be used as the sockliner.

vi) Foam padding - This component is a cushioning member for improving the buffering, wear comfort and heat insulation of the shoes. The foam padding adopting the 15 foam of the present invention can protect the ankle, instep and outside of the foot. Namely, the foam padding can be easily provided with the improved properties and functions by using the foam of the present invention.

vii) Stiffener - This component is inserted to the upper so as to prevent distortions of the upper and protect the heel and ankle. The stiffener can be easily provided with the 20 improved properties and functions by using the foam of the present invention.

viii) Instep pad or tongue – This component has the similar functions as the foam padding described above.

ix) Molded component – This component increases the shock absorbing forces, duration forces and supporting forces of the upper so as to achieve the functional enhancement of shoes, or improves the appearance of the shoe. This molded component is separately molded to be attached to a portion of the upper. Namely, the molded component 5 can be formed of the foam manufactured by the present invention, and coupled to portions of the upper.

In the conventional art, a natural/synthetic leather, fiber, textile, rubber, non-woven fabric, or synthetic resin is compression-molded or extruded in a various shape to be used for such molded component, and then the molded or extruded material is combined with other 10 adhesive buffing material to be attached to the upper. However, the present invention adopts the foam described above singly or with other re-molded foam, and then attaches the foam to the upper of the shoe.

FIG. 41 illustrates upper formed from an upper material 1810. The upper material 1810 is first cut into a desired shape, and then the cut material is sewed with and attached to 15 other materials to form the upper.

FIG. 42 illustrates a manufacturing process of three-dimensional upper. A film-type material 1820 having a thickness of 1mm covers a metal last 1830 that has the foot shape. Then, the metal last 1830 covered by the film-type material 1820 is inserted in a cavity 1840 of a molding die, and foamed by the pressure cross-linked foaming method. Therefore, the 20 three-dimensional upper is completed.

FIG. 43 illustrates upper obtained by attaching or sewing the inner sole to the three-dimensional upper of FIG. 42.

FIGS. 44 and 18F are cross section views illustrating a shoe that is obtained by attaching a midsole, an outsole and a sockliner to the three-dimensional upper of FIG. 43.

The above-described components are used herein so as to effectively explain embodiments of the present invention, and the types of shoes are not restricted by those 5 components. The components can be selectively used or modified so as to manufacture shoes of a wide variety of uses and designs. For example, the upper can be simply connected to the midsole so as to manufacture slippers and sandals. The components can be applied to in-line skate shoes or ski shoes.

Examples of upper structure

10 FIGS. 46 to 50 illustrate exemplary applications of the cross-linked foam of the present invention to an upper of a shoe.

FIG. 46 shows side and cross-sectional views of upper that is manufactured by one the aforementioned third, thirteenth and fifteenth embodiments. A foam having an inner cavity structure 1911 is independently disposed on a textile 1912, thereby forming a 15 intermediate structure. An additional stuff 1913, such as textile or natural/synthetic leather, is attached to the surface of the intermediate structure, and then the intermediate structure including the additional stuff 1913 is re-molded or punched to form holes 1914 for an air flow, completing the upper. Other components may be attached to the upper for decoration.

FIG. 47 shows side and cross-sectional views of upper that is manufactured by one 20 the aforementioned eighth and ninth embodiments. A material 1922 that is the same as or different from a foam is injected into an inner cavity formed by an internally-formed surface 1921. Alternatively, the foam is punched to have a hole 1924 to the inner cavity 1921, and the material 1922 is injected into the inner cavity 1921 and formed both in the inner cavity

1921 and on the surface of the foam. Therefore, the upper having various properties is complete. Also the upper may be attached with other components.

FIG. 48 shows side and cross-sectional views of upper that is manufactured by one of the aforementioned first and second embodiments. A foam having an inner cavity 1931 is provided, and then a material 1932 different from the foam is attached to the foam before or after perforating to the inner cavity 1931 to form a hole 1934. Also, the foam having the material 1932 and the hole 1934 may be re-molded. Thus, the upper having the air circulation system and buffering functional system can be obtained.

FIG. 49 shows upper that is manufactured by one of the twelfth and fourteenth embodiments. The upper of FIG. 48 is formed to have an air circulation system, and combined with other components to improve properties and functionality.

FIG. 50 shows upper that is manufactured by one of the first and second embodiments. A foam having an inner cavity 1951 is provided and a perforation process is performed to form a hole 1952 to the inner cavity 1951. Thereafter, other desired material 1954 is attached to the foam so as to achieve the improved buffering and heat insulating performances. Thus, the upper of FIG. 50 is complete.

Example of inner sole structure

FIG. 51 illustrates an exemplary application of the cross-linked foam of the present invention to an inner sole of a shoe.

The foam having an inner cavity structure 2020 is joined with a material 2010, for example, a leather plate, a cellulose plate, a non-woven fabric, or textile. Thereafter, the foam jointed with the material 2010 is perforated to form holes 2030 that expose the inner cavity

2020 or penetrate the foam, such that the foam can have the improved air ventilation and the moisture discharge. Especially, an example (b) of FIG. 51 has different flexibility and hardness in the forefoot and heel portions of the inner sole. Additionally, an example (c) of FIG. 51 has a required hardness in a specific desired portion by way of injecting other 5 material(s).

Example of midsole structure

FIGS. 52, 53 and 54 illustrate exemplary applications of the cross-linked foam of the present invention to a midsole of a shoe.

10 Foams or re-molded foams, which have a variety of inner cavity structure 2110, are shown in FIG. 52. Holes 2120 are formed in the foams or remolded foams, and a valve 2130 is attached to the foam around the hole 2120. Examples (v), (vii) and (ix) show that a material 2140 different from the foam is injected into the inner cavity 2110. An example (x) shows a method that separates a portion 2150 from the foam or re-molded foam.

15 FIG. 53 illustrates shoes including the midsole of the present invention, and FIG. 54 are cross-sectional views illustrating the foam structure. The midsoles of FIGS. 53 and 54 are obtained by cutting or grinding the panel-shaped foam. The obtained midsole can be used in an entire portion 2210 or a part 2220 of the shoe outsole, e.g., in the slippers or sandals. The midsole has an inner cavity structure 2230 that has a wide variety of shapes, and an inner 20 cavity structure 2240 that is formed of composite materials. The inner cavity structure 2240 can be exposed outward so as to achieve the improved functionality and aesthetic enhancement of the midsole. The present invention permits shoe component to be formed by

assembling the foam having the cut surface and an inner cavity containing air layers, as shown in an example (ii) of FIG. 53.

Example of outsole structure

5 FIG. 55 shows exemplary outsoles that adopt the foams of the present invention. As shown, primary foam or secondary foam which has a variety of inner cavity structure 2310 is used for the shoe outsole. A hole 2320 is formed in such foams and a valve 2330 is installed in the foam around the hole 2320. A material 2340 different from the foam is injected into the foam to be attached to the inner cavity 2310, or a material 2350 also different from the 10 foam is inserted into the inner cavity 2310.

Example of sock or sockliner structure

FIG. 56 illustrates exemplary shock or sockliner that adopts the foams of the present invention. As shown, examples (a), (b) and (c) show the entire shock, the half of the shock, 15 and the heel part, respectively.

An example (d) of FIG. 56 is a cross-sectional view of a shock where one or more of a variety of materials 2410 is attached. A valve 2420 is installed in the foam body of the shock so as for an inner cavity to inhale an external air. In the forefoot part of the sockliner, a plurality of ventilation holes 2430 are formed in order to achieve the air circulation of the 20 inner cavity structure 2440. Namely, the sockliner has the structure where air inlet/discharge can be repeatedly performed when the volume of an inner cavity 2440 contracts/expands by a pressure applied from an external source.

The present invention allows for manufacture of sock or sockliner that has a wide variety of air flow directions and structures in accordance with the structure of the inner cavity.

Examples (i) to (viii) of FIG. 56 are cross-sectional views illustrating the sock or 5 sockliner that have a wide variety of properties and functions. One or more of the materials 2410 is attached to a foam body, and a plurality of holes 2430 are formed therein. A material 2450 different from the foam is injected into the inner cavity to achieve the variety of properties and functions.

10 Example of foam padding or instep pad structure

FIGS. 57 and 58 illustrate exemplary foam padding and instep pad, respectively, which adopts the foams of the present invention. As shown, the foam for the foam padding and instep pad has air layers 2510 and 2610 in various shapes. Also the foams have foreign materials 2520 and 2620 in the inner cavity structure, holes 2530 and 2630 penetrating the 15 foam or the inner cavity, and valves 2540 around the holes 2530.

Example of stiffener structure

FIG. 59 illustrates an exemplary stiffener that adopts the foam of the present invention. Examples (a), (b) and (c) are a perspective view, a front view and a cross-sectional view taken 20 along line A-A, respectively. Examples (i) to (vii) of FIG. 59 are cross-sectional views illustrating inner cavity structure of the stiffener.

In the conventional art, a lightweight synthetic resin is inserted in the leather and then a cushiony is attached to the leather to form the stiffener. However, the present

invention provides a foam 2710 having an inner cavity structure 2720 where a separately-made foam 2730 is inserted or a foreign material 2740 different from the foam is injected. The injected foreign material 2740 may extend to the surface of the foam to form a protrusion 2750. Further, an air layer 2760, a ventilation hole 2770 and valves 2780 may be formed 5 installed in the foam of the present invention so as to control the density and hardness of the stiffener.

Example of molded component structure

FIGS. 60 and 61 illustrate molded components of shoes that adopts the foams of the 10 present invention. Examples (i) to (iv) of FIG. 60 and examples (i) to (iii) of FIG. 61 are cross-sectional views showing the foams of the molded components.

The molded component of the conventional art includes a leathery material or a synthetic resin composite, which is designed and cut into various letters and logos, and a buffering material. However, the molded component of the present invention adopts a foam 15 that has air layers 2810 and/or inserted composite materials 2820 to obtain a variety of densities and hardness. Also a foreign material 2830 different from the foam may be attached or printed onto the molded component. A plurality of holes 2840 may be formed to the inner cavity structure of the foam according to the present invention.

20 Examples of employing the foam of the present invention in various industrial fields
FIGS. 62 to 79 illustrates a wide variety of applications where the form of the present invention is employed. Herein FIGS. 62 to 79, reference numeral 2910 denotes an air layer or an inner cavity structure, reference number 2920 denotes an injected material, reference

number 2930 denotes foreign materials joined with the foam, reference number 2940 denotes a material molded independently and inserted into the inner cavity, and reference mark * denotes the portions where the foam of the present invention is applied.

FIG. 62 illustrates a foam of the present invention employed in a laptop computer bag. Additionally, the foam may be applied to the carrier for the electronics goods, such as camera bags, or the briefcase, especially in tops, bottoms, and handles of the bags.

FIG. 63 illustrates a foam employed in knapsacks or backpacks. The foam of the present invention may be applied to a shoulder strap and a back part of the bag. Additionally, the foam may be used as an internal/external buffering material in the golf bags and other sports bags.

FIG. 64 illustrates a foam employed in body protective equipment. Here in FIG. 64, example (i) shows a helmet, example (ii) shows gloves, example (iii) shows a shin guard or leg protector, example (iv) shows a lower body protector, and example (v) shows a chest protector. Example (vi) of FIG. 64 is cross-sectional views illustrating modifications of foams. Additionally, the foam of the present invention may be applied to helmets, headgears, and ski goggles as an internal/external buffering material.

FIG. 65 illustrates a foam employed in fishing goods, such as overalls and vests. The foam of the present invention can also be applied to a variety of floating equipment requiring buoyancy, for example, waterproof and heat insulating articles and life vests or preservers. The present invention can be applied to the various aquatic sports equipment fabrication and other leisure industrial equipment fabrication. Further, the foam of the present invention may be used for various fishing components, marine product industries (e.g., buoys), and other oceanic industrial equipments.

FIG. 66 illustrates a foam employed in hats. The foam of the present invention can be applied to inner and outer members for hats and caps.

FIG. 67 illustrates a foam employed in a building construction. The foam of the present invention can be applied to ceiling, wall, and floor appliances, as a soundproof or heat 5 insulating materials. The foam can also be used in combination with other materials for finishing the indoor of the building.

FIG. 68 illustrates a foam applied to foam tapes. An adhesive 2961 is formed on the foam of the present invention, and then a releasing sheet 2963 is attached to the adhesive 2961, thereby forming the foam tape, as shown in example (i) of FIG. 68. Example (ii) shows 10 the cutting process of the foam to form the tapes in various shapes. Examples (iii) and (vi) of FIG. 68 are cross-sectional views illustrating the modifications of the foam tape.

FIG. 69 illustrates a foam employed in a head cover of golf clip. The foams formed by the aforementioned second, third, eighth or ninth embodiment can be applied to the articles requiring shock absorbance, shape recoverability, and internal/external hardness. The foam of 15 the present invention can be also applied to covers and cases of musical instruments, tennis rackets, hockey sticks, and baseball bats.

FIGS. 70 and 71 illustrate a foam used as a buffering member for glasses case and cellular phone case. The foam can be applied to protective cases for glasses, jewelry, watch and telephone that are fragile and vulnerable to the shock.

20 FIGS. 72 to 76 illustrate a foam employed in packing articles. The foam of the present invention is used as heat insulation and reservation material and a shock-absorbing material, such as boxes, compatible box assembly, and a variety of envelopes.

FIGS. 77 to 80 illustrate a foam used as cushion members for beds, pillows, chairs, and mattresses. Example (iii) of FIG. 78 especially adopts a fan 2960 in the foam body, such that the air generated by the fan 2960 flows through the inner cavities and then is discharged to the outside through the ventilation holes, i.e., an air passage. Thus, the foam of the present invention can be utilized in the articles requiring the air ventilation system, such as mattresses and cushions. Further, the foam of the present invention can be used employed in the bicycle/motorcycle chair, car/train/airplane seats, and chair back so as to obtain a soft cushion.

FIG. 81 illustrates a foam employed in car equipments. The foam of the present invention can be applied to a door cover 2971, sun visor 2972, headliner 2973, shelf 2974, trunk 2975, headrest 2976, seats 2977, and vehicle carpet 2978. Additionally, the foam of the present invention can be used as a sound proof and heat insulating member or a buffering member for vehicles, ship, and train. Further, it is possible for the foam to be combined with other materials for finishing and improving the internal/external appearance of the equipments.

Meanwhile, the foam of the present invention may be used for the children's toys and sports requisites singly or with combining with other materials. Further, the foam can be employed in a water tank or a flowerpot for controlling the amount of water, in a cover for toilet seat lids, in a supporting member for conveying heavyweight stuffs, and in a tie-on strap for electric wires. Namely, the foam of the present invention is effectively applicable to various fields, such as a household supply field, a decorating supply field, a securing or protecting supply field, and an industrial supply field.

The foam is not limited only in the embodiments of the present invention, but the various modifications are possible. The present invention can make the foam in various

designs, sizes and structures to have desired properties. Namely, the above-described embodiments and examples are not limited to the specific type.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variation can be made in the present invention without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. Thus, it is intended that the present invention cover the modifications and variations of this invention provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

[INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY]

10 The present invention described above provides the foam that is made of a composite material, and easily controls the density in every parts of the foam. Thus, the foam manufactured by the present invention has the improved properties, such as hardness, repulsive elasticity and shock absorbance, and independent and various functionalities in different portions. The present invention eliminates the disadvantages of the conventional art
15 in the foam fabrication, so the foam of the present invention can be designed in a various shape to have the functional diversity regardless that the foam is primary-molded or secondary-molded. The present invention allows the foam to have diverse properties and ventilating ability, although the foam is completed by a single foaming process unlike the conventional art. Since the single foaming process is able to produce the foam having diverse
20 properties and functions, the fabrication process becomes much more stable and simple. Thus the defective-product proportion and the product costs are dramatically reduced with the raised product quality, and the mass production is achieved in the foam fabrication.

Moreover, since the foam of the present invention has air layers therein to control the pressure of the inner cavity, the gravity, buffering, heat insulation and sound proofs are improved. Because the present invention permits materials to be easily applied to the inner or outer surface of a foam, the foam can be a composite material to have a superior ability in various fields. Further, the present invention reduces the environmental contamination and the waste amount generated during the manufacture of foams because the present invention foam is formed by a single foaming process while reducing overall processes.